

HAWLEY CALLS ON MANY TO QUIT BOARD

Changes in C. & O. Director-
ate to Be Made by New
Syndicate Thursday.

NOT KNOWN WHICH MEMBERS RESIGNED

Trumbull, Huntington, Hawley
and Others to Fill Vacancies.
President Stevens, Who Re-
mains, Has Cordial Under-
standing With Owners
of Road.

DIRECTORS of the Chesapeake and
Ohio Railway Company will meet
in New York on Thursday, at
which time the resignations of several
members will be formally presented.
The changes to be made in the director-
ate will be more significant than has
been anticipated since the syndicate
headed by Edwin Hawley, Philadelphia,
control of the property from Kuhn, Loeb
& Company and the New York Central
interests.

As has been expected since the an-
nouncement of the transaction, Edwin
Hawley, Frank Trumbull, H. E. Hun-
tington and probably others of their
associates will succeed some of the
present directors and there will be as-
sociated with them on the new board
Frank A. Vanderbilt, president of the
largest bank in New York, and John
W. Castles, president of one of the
largest New York trust companies.

Not Known Who Has Quit.

It is not known outside of the inner
circles just who will quit the board,
though it is known that the new syn-
dicate has called for resignations and
that they have been presented. The
present board was elected at the an-
nual meeting of the stockholders in
Richmond last October. When vacan-
cies occur they are filled by the direc-
torate. The Hawley syndicate has power to do as it
sees fit. The impression locally is that
Frederick W. Scott will be elected
a day or so ago. The conference also,
taking up the question of new officers,
decided to retain in office George W.
Stevens, the president, and to make
Frank Trumbull chairman of the board.
Mr. Trumbull is still president of the
Colorado and Southern, but his resi-
dence has been on the hands of the Hill
since the sale of the Colorado
and Southern to the Burlington, and
will probably become effective before
the latter part of next week, when Mr.
Trumbull sails for Egypt on a vaca-
tion trip. Mr. Stevens and Mr. Trum-
bull have been in frequent conversa-
tion over Chesapeake and Ohio affairs
before and since the transaction was
completed, and it is understood have
reached a cordial understanding of the
powers of their respective positions in
the new management.

Represent Large Interests.

"Mr. Castles has long been a stock-
holder, but whether or not he was a
member of the Hawley syndicate at the
time of the purchase is not known. He
had, at any rate, full knowledge of
the transaction, and the same is true
of Mr. Vanderbilt, who, whether as a
member of the syndicate or otherwise,
represents a considerable interest
owned by James Stillman, as well as
his own holdings."

Plan Already Arranged.

Concerning the change in directors
a special dispatch to The Times-Dis-
patch from New York last night said:
"Agreement upon the new director-
ate was practically reached at a con-
ference in one of the up-town clubs
a day or so ago. The conference also,
taking up the question of new officers,
decided to retain in office George W.
Stevens, the president, and to make
Frank Trumbull chairman of the board."

Robert Fleming, the well-known

representative of English investors in
American securities, is a member of
the Hawley syndicate, but may not be
chosen a member of the board, since
he spends much of his time abroad, and
therefore to be represented on American
directorates rather than serve on them
personally."

Mr. Huntington, who is mentioned as

a director, is a son of the late C. P.
Huntington, one of the best-known men
in Chesapeake and Ohio, who extended
the road into West Virginia. He
has large property interests in Cali-
fornia and New York.

WIDOW INDICTED

Wife of Admiral Sampson's Nephew
Charged With His Murder.

LYONS, N. Y., February 8.—Mrs.
Georgia Sampson was today indicted
for the murder of her husband, Harry
Sampson, a nephew of the late Admiral
Sampson, at Macdonald, on November 1, last, and
Sampson was later arraigned and plead-
ed not guilty to the indictment. She
was deep mourning, when, accom-
panied by her counsel, she was brought
into the courtroom for arraignment.
Motion to fix the date of the trial,
which will probably be held some time
next month, will be made in special
term here on Saturday. Governor
Hughes will designate the trial judge.

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Men Yesterday.

PARIS, February 8.—Death claim-
ed today two of the best-known men
in France—Catalle-Abraham Mendes,
the poet and novelist, and Ernest Alex-
ander Honore Coquelin, known fami-
liarly as Coquelin Cadet, one of the last
of France's celebrated actors.

TOUR OF INSPECTION

Receiver Warfield's Trip Gives Rise to
Many Rumors.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., February 8.—
S. Davies Warfield, one of the receivers
of the Seaboard Air Line Railway, who
is making an inspection of the entire
road, arrived here this afternoon, af-
ter having inspected the company's
property at various points on the third
division. Mr. Warfield and his party
went to Tallahassee over the Georgia,
Florida and Alabama road, making
stops at different points along that
line. It was rumored that his trip
there was in connection with
traffic contracts.

When Asked Relative Thereto

Mr. Warfield Declined to Make
Any Statement, Either to Affirm or Deny.

With Mr. Warfield are S. H. N. Ran-
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Messrs. W. A. Garrett, chief
executive officer; L. G. Haas, W. L.
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USE CRUM AS CLOAK

Senators in Executive Session Talk of
Many Other Matters.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 8.—
Under the leadership of Senator
Crum, the Senate in executive ses-
sion today discussed the Japanese
question. The discussion was
turned upon the reference to Senator
Perkins by President Roosevelt in a
telegram to Governor Gillett, of Cali-
fornia, in which the senator
California Senator had hampered the
administration in its efforts to build
the navy, and "advised a policy
of wanton insult."

Reference to this statement was

made by Senator Perkins in the
Senate. Perkins, on the Naval Affairs
Committee, and indignation was shown
by other Senators because of the at-
tack upon Mr. Perkins.

Both California Senators took part in

the discussion. Senator Perkins made
a statement to the effect that he had
not been asked by the President to
participate in the conference that have
been held concerning the situation in
California. He said that he could
not understand why the President
should intimate that he had tried to stir
up the situation in California to op-
position to the efforts of the Presi-
dent. He stated that his position had
been on the subject of a big navy, de-
claring that he had always been in
favor of a steady growth of the navy,
even though he was against the Presi-
dent's four-battleship program last ses-
sion.

Senator Flint declared that he had

not participated in the conference at
the White House until he was asked to
participate as the intermediary between
the administration and the California
Legislature. He made it clear that he
did not approve of the criticism of his
colleague.

While it is becoming apparent that

Collector Crum cannot be confirmed at
this time, it is also evident that the
case is being handled in a way that
will result in the passage of the bill
later in the session. Senators Till-
man, Frazier and Gary made extended
speeches to-day on the race question in
the South.

Mr. Gary talked of the Crum case

in particular, and against the policy of
placing negroes in important posi-
tions. He said that it was necessary
for whites to come in contact with them,
and especially in cases where practical-
ly all of the business of an office is
transacted by white people.

TO MAINTAIN WARSHIP

Over \$100,000 a Year Cost of Keeping
and Repairing.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 8.—
Resolutions introduced by Sen-
ator Clayton, a report was sent to
the Senate to-day by Secretary of the
Navy Newberry saying that it costs
\$100,000 a year to keep a first-class
warship in repair and good condition for
one year. This figure was obtained by
taking the average of the cost of keep-
ing sixteen battleships in repair during
the fiscal year 1908. It does not
include extraordinary repairs incident
to taking a ship out of commission, re-
modeling or reconstructing battleships
for the fiscal year 1908 was \$1,163,592,
and this amount was increased by
transportation and storage charges to
\$1,444,446. The cost was based on
sixteen companies at prices varying
from \$2.50 to \$6.75 per ton, the varia-
tion being due to the size of the ship
and the number of tons per contract
and the distance of delivery.

DIDN'T STRIKE HORSE

President Replies to Letter of Denial
From Mr. Rhodes.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., February 8.—
Mrs. A. W. Rhodes, of this city, who
recently wrote to President Roosevelt
to deny the charge that she had
struck her horse in a road near Wash-
ington, received the following letter
from the President:

"My Dear Mrs. Rhodes:—I thank you
for your letter. I am glad to hear from
you that your daughter denied the story
that I struck her horse. Of course, I never
struck her horse, and I am sure that
the whole story was so absurd as not to
be worth denial. Numerous stories
of this kind are started from time to
time by foolish or malicious people.
Occasionally I am obliged to deny
them, but I never more than deny them
because denying them calls attention to
them and gives a chance to mischief-
makers to repeat the story. I am sure
that you will not repeat the story."
Sincerely yours,
"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

ANOTHER ARREST

Woman Charged With Perjury in the
King Bond Case.

BOSTON, MASS., February 8.—The
second arrest made in connection with
the King bond case was that of Mrs.
King, the financial agent, before her
imprisonment in the State prison for
larceny, came to-day when Rose Bern-
stein, forty-two years old, was ar-
rested in Malden charged with perjury.
The woman was indicted on this charge
by the Suffolk county grand jury at its
last session. She is a widow, and is
qualified as one of King's bondsmen
by taking oath that she owned prop-
erty in Malden at a time when she
was a resident of that city. She was
in the Charles Street jail to-night and
will be arraigned to-morrow.

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SPECIAL MESSAGE ON WIRELESS LAW

President Has Conference
With the Patron of
the Measure.

WOULD APPLY TO BIG PASSENGER VESSELS

Compel All Ocean-Going Steam-
ships, Carrying Large Numbers
of Passengers, to Install Wire-
less Apparatus and Com-
petent Operators—Mo-
nopoly Prevented.

WASHINGTON, February 8.—Rep-
resentative Burke, of Pennsylv-
ania, author of the bill pend-
ing in the House to require all sea-
going vessels carrying as many as fifty
passengers to equip themselves with
wireless telegraph apparatus, called
on the President to-day and discussed
the subject with him. Mr. Burke said
that the President favored the general
principle of the bill, and believed that
the safety of humanity at sea demanded
that something be done.

Later in the day the President sent
a message to Congress recommending
immediate legislation requiring, within
reasonable limitation, that all ocean-
going steamships carrying considerable
numbers of passengers carry efficient
wireless telegraph equipment.

President's Message.

President Roosevelt's message fol-
lows:

"To the Senate and House of Represen-
tatives:

"Your attention is invited to recent
events which have conclusively deter-
mined the use of wireless telegraphy as
an instrumental factor for the preserva-
tion of life at sea.

"While the honor of the first prac-
tical application of the scientific prin-
ciple involved may belong to another
country, it is gratifying to know that
our inventors have been quick to seize
upon and develop the idea, and that
several systems of approved scientific
method and commercial practice have
been put into operation in the United
States.

"Furthermore, through the liberality
of Congress and the intelligence and
industry of the Navy Department, our
Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific coasts are
equipped with a chain of shore sta-
tions, designed primarily for the na-
tional defense, but capable of receiv-
ing and transmitting messages by any
of the systems of wireless telegraph
now in general use. Even our dis-
tinct insular territories and Alaska are
equipped.

"So far as our own country is con-
cerned, steps have thus been taken
effectually to prevent the establish-
ment of a monopoly in the practical
use of the new applied art.

"I deem it highly desirable that the
Congress, before adjournment, should
enact a law requiring, within reason-
able limitations, as determined by what
the government of the United States
has already done, and by what prudent
progressive ship owners have al-
ready found practicable, that all ocean-
going steamships, carrying consider-
able numbers of passengers on routes
where wireless installations would be
useful, should be required to carry
efficient wireless telegraph installa-
tions, and competent operators. The
subject is now under consideration by
the Congress, and I am advised that
legislation to effect the general pur-
pose is also under consideration abroad.

"Our interest in the enactment is
based on account of the great number
of passengers as well as cabin passengers
who annually arrive at and depart
from our ports. What we have al-
ready done along practical business
lines, and the policy is consistently
followed and works as well in the future
as it is now working, all difficulties
and causes of friction will disappear,
while at the same time each nation
will retain its self-respect and the
good-will of the other. But the
policy which accomplishes literally
nothing whatever in the line of the
object aimed at, and gives just and
grave cause for irritation; while, in
addition, the United States govern-
ment would be obliged immediately to
take the same steps as the other na-
tions, such legislation, as we hold it to
be clearly a violation of the treaty.

"On this point I refer you to the
numerous decisions of the United
States Supreme Court in regard to
State laws which violate treaty obli-
gations of the United States. The
legislation which I am recommending
would accomplish nothing
officially, and would certainly cause
some mischief, and might cause very
grave mischief. In short, the policy
of the administration is to combine the
maximum of efficiency in achieving the
object of the law with the minimum
of friction and trouble, while the
misguided men who advocate such
action as this against which I protest
are following a policy which combines
the very minimum of efficiency with the
maximum of insult, and which, while
totally failing to achieve any real re-
sult for good, yet might accomplish an
infinity of harm.

OBALDIA PROTESTS

Panama Minister Files Objections to
Speech of Mr. Rainey.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 8.—
C. C. Roseman, the Panama minis-
ter, today called at the State Depart-
ment and filed a protest from his gov-
ernment against the speech made in
the House of Representatives recently
by Representative Rainey, of Illinois,
in which President Obaldia, of Panama,
was severely attacked.

THREE HUNDRED HAD JUST LEFT HOUSE

When Fire Started.

MANCHESTER, February 8.—Three
hundred men were just leaving the
house in Manchester as a result of
a fire in a cheap lodging-house. Fif-
teen of the lodgers were removed to
hospitals suffering from the effects of
the flames and smoke, and subsequent-
ly five of these later died.

EIGHT SUFFOCATED

Three hundred men slept in the house
last night, but most of them had gone
to work before the fire started. A few
were injured jumping from windows.

SAYS TRUST THE ADMINISTRATION

President Sends Long Tele-
gram, Explaining Policy
Towards Japanese.

MAXIMUM OF GOOD; MINIMUM OF INSULT

Declares Present Agreement With
Japan Is Working Well and Re-
ducing Number of Japanese
in This Country—When
It Fails Make
Change.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 8.—
"The policy of the administra-
tion is to combine the maximum
of efficiency in achieving the real ob-
ject which the people of the Pacific
slope have at heart, with the minimum
of friction and trouble, while the mis-
guided men who advocate such ac-
tion as this against which I protest
are following a policy which combines
the very minimum of efficiency with the
maximum of insult, and which, while
totally failing to achieve any
real result for good, yet might accom-
plish an infinity of harm. In this
language President Roosevelt to-day,
in a long telegram to Speaker H. A.
Stanton, of the California Assembly,
set forth the government's view of the
anti-Japanese school legislation now
before that body.

The President stated that the bill
gives just and grave cause for irrita-
tion, and that the government would
be obliged immediately to take action
in the Federal courts to take action
in the Federal courts to test such leg-
islation, because it is held to be clearly
a violation of the treaty obligations
of the United States. The telegram to
Speaker Stanton was sent only after
a conference with Senator Flint and
Representative Kahn, of California, and
F. K. Kane, of the Interstate Commerce
Commission.

Message to Speaker.

To Speaker Stanton the President sent
the following:

"I trust there will be no misunder-
standing of the Federal government's
standards in this matter. We are jealously endeavor-
ing to guard the interest of California
and of the entire West in accordance
with the desires of our Western people.
By friendly agreement with Japan, we
are now carrying out a policy which,
while meeting the interests and desires
of the Pacific slope, and which shall
not merely with mutual self-respect,
but with mutual esteem and admiration
between the Americans and Japanese.

"The Japanese government is loyally
and in good faith doing its part to
carry out this policy, precisely as the
American government is doing. This
policy aims at mutuality of obligation
and behavior. In accordance with it
the purpose is that the Japanese shall
come here exactly as Americans go to
Japan, which is in effect that of travel-
ers, students, persons engaged in in-
ternational business, men who sojourn
for pleasure or study, and the like, shall
have the freest access from one coun-
try to the other, and shall be sure of
the best treatment. In short, there shall
be no settlement in mass by the people
of either country in the other.

Japanese Are Leaving.

"During the last six months, under
this policy, more Japanese have left
the country than have come in, and
the total number in the United States
has diminished by over 2,000. These
figures are absolutely accurate, and
cannot be impeached. In short, the
policy is consistently followed and
works as well in the future
as it is now working, all difficulties
and causes of friction will disappear,
while at the same time each nation
will retain its self-respect and the
good-will of the other. But the
policy which accomplishes literally
nothing whatever in the line of the
object aimed at, and gives just and
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maximum of insult, and which, while
totally failing to achieve any real re-
sult for good, yet might accomplish an
infinity of harm.

IF TRIAL FAILS, CHANGE.

"If in the next year or two the action
of the Federal government fails to
achieve what it is now achieving, then
through the action of the States, the
legislation which I am recommending
will be entirely efficient. I am sure that
the sound judgment of the people of Cali-
fornia will support you, Mr. Speaker,
in your effort.

Let me repeat that at present we

are actually doing the very thing
which the people of California wish to
be done, and to upset the arrangement
under which this is being done cannot
do good, and may do great harm. If
in the next year or two the figures of
immigration prove that the arrange-
ment which the States have made in the
last six months is no longer work-
ing successfully, then there would be
ground for grievance, and for the re-
versal by the national government of
its present policy. But at present the
policy is working well, and until it
works badly it would be a grave mis-
take to change it."

NEED ONE MORE

Have Eleven Jurors to Try Coopers and
Sheriff Sharp.

NASHVILLE, TENN., February 8.—
The nineteenth day closed with the
jury still incomplete in the case of
the State against Colonel Duncan B.
Cooper, Robin J. Cooper and John G.
Sharp, charged with the murder of
former Senator J. W. Carmack. One
juror—the seventh—in the person of
W. A. Adcock, a young farmer, was
sworn in to-day. Before he was sworn
221 talesmen were examined. Of
these only seven were able to qualify,
and six of these were challenged per-
emptorily. The jury will be made up
of three such challenges and the defense
262. There are something like 200
names yet standing in the present
venue, from which an effort will be
made to secure the twelfth juror.

Most of the members of this venire

live in remote parts of the county,
where newspapers are seldom read,
because of illiteracy. These few from
Nashville and vicinity cannot qualify
as jurors, because of the fact that
the testimony at the application for
arrest was to-day the usual sprink-
ling of lawyers who find the warm court-
room and comfortable chairs a deli-
cious resting place during the cold weather.
These men and boys come early
and stay until about midnight. Some
read papers nearly all day. Others
sleep peacefully at times, but none pay
a great deal of attention to the court
proceedings.

A. L. Mims, a tinsmith, excused

because he had formed an opinion, was
once a candidate for Governor on the
Populist ticket.

The fourth man in the second panel,

D. M. Bannister, admitted that his eye-
sight was failing, but proudly added:
"I am not old enough to be a juror
as good as I ever could."

Asked how many children he had, he

replied:
"Er, they be all livin' now, and they
was when last I heard from 'em, I've
got eight."

The State challenged Bannister.

That defendant, an American, can
neither read nor write, had not heard
that Carmack was killed, and did not
know the defendants. His clothing
and the fact that he had been in the
State ready to accept him as a juror,
but the defense, after long deliberation,
excused him.

It was 3:50 P. M. before the eleventh

juror, W. A. Adcock, was accepted.
Efforts to secure another juror (all
jurors must be over 21 years of age, and
with one place in the box still va-
cant.

FLEET IS REPORTED

Has Covered Six Hundred Miles, and
"All Is Well."

FUNCHAL, MADEIRA ISLAND, Feb-
ruary 8.—The American battleship
which sailed from Gibraltar Satur-
day morning, was reported by wire-
less as being in latitude 34 degrees 22
N. and longitude 16 degrees 15
minutes west, at 4 o'clock this after-
noon. A fresh northerly wind was
blowing, with a moderate sea. The
ship had not yet received any news
of its homeward journey. The repair ship
Panther is expected to arrive here this
evening.